Gene Wong - personal copy

CHINESE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER
華美福利會通訊

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十九世紀中橫貫美國鐵路連築時，中國勞工砍伐花崗石之艱巨工程。

營建鐵路一華人對第一條橫貫美國大陸鐵道之貢獻。

1865-1869—BUILDING AMERICA'S FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD. Central Pacific Railroad's Chinese workers hang suspended in baskets over sheer cliffs preparing powder holes to blast a ledge for tracks to be laid. Three years later trains cautiously crept across such ledges, while passengers gazed straight down from their windows into thin air. The Chinese were credited with completing the most difficult part of the entire railroad, a task considered "impossible" in its day, for no machinery was available.

S P E C I A L

On May 8, 1971 at the CACA General Meeting a new set of officers were elected by the membership. President Ed Goon and Membership Secretary Susan Woo were re-elected. The other newly elected officers include: Vice President: Raymond Woo; Secretary: Betty Chin; Treasurer: Steven Tang; Councilwoman: May Ling Wong. Installation of the new officers will be the first Saturday in June for the next fiscal year.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

The Chinatown Multi-Service Center (located at 239 Harrison Ave., above the Golden Age Center, Tel. 426-6392) has received its initial funding of $5500 from a Foundation and a newspaper to start organizing an office to provide varied social services to the Community. According to the Interim Report submitted to the CACA Council on April 22, 1971 the implementation plans are set up in four phases. Phase I involves the solicitation of funds. Phase II establishes the office with a secretary to take care of the paper work and correspondence. If full funding is received, the Board of Directors will be formed from Community people in Phase III. If funding goals are not achieved, however, Phase II will be continued until pledged funds are exhausted and alternatives developed. Phase IV is set up on the assumption that full funding is reached and the MSC becomes fully staffed. The Board of Directors will choose a director who in turn will select and assistant.

At present the MSC is in Phase II with Helen Chen as the secretary chosen by the present MSC Committee of CACA. It is hoped that additional funding by various sources will be forthcoming so that Phases III and IV may materialize.

The Chinese Community Health Projects Task Force (CCHPTF) was recently funded by Regional Medical as a result of a proposal it submitted for a planning grant for a preventive and outreach health facility. The project, as specified in the proposal, calls for a full-time planning coordinator, A short time ago a job vacancy announcement was made public and the response has been very good. It was reported that of all the proposals considered by the reviewers at Regional Medical the CACA proposal was judged the best. The Community is now one step closer to the realization of a much needed health facility to be located in Chinatown.

The CACA Building Committee, under the chairmanship of Tim Chin, has been working on a master plan for Chinatown. The Urban Field Service is providing the technical help and has moved their workshop to a corner of the CACA Headquarters. Several Harvard architectural students have been working feverishly on a model. At the same time the Building Committee is working on an open forum to be held early Fall to activate community input into this ambitious undertaking.

The Golden Age Center, another CACA-sponsored project, is in full swing and serving over 25 senior citizens daily. The weekend volunteer program with a rotation of between four to six weeks (each volunteer serves one day in about a month) is working out well. A total of 40 volunteers are participating in this program.

During the March general meeting, Ron Con was the guest speaker. Ron showed a documentary of the urban renewal problem of the Calgary Chinatown and followed it with a discussion about his experiences in community work with the Chinese people in Canada. The April meeting was a reception for the Chinese Consul General in Boston. Mr. Hugh O'Young has been quite helpful and sympathetic to all CACA social projects. He donated several cartons of "555" brand cigarettes to the Golden Age Center.

英漢並用是对我華童教育
的必須
請去函你省議会代表支持
双重言語立法

(Cont. on page 3)

PLEASE SUPPORT BILINGUAL EDUCATION
WRITE TO YOUR STATE REPS.

ASSOCIATION NEWS (Cont'd.)

Planning of the Adult Education Program, a project co-sponsored by CACA and the American Legion Chinatown Post #328, is progressing well. Funding is being sought within the community, from all Legion Posts in Mass. and from other service organizations. The Adult Education Committee is made up of members of the Community, members of the ABCD Planning and Evaluation Department, staff members of the present Saturday English programs, the Maryknoll Sisters Center and volunteers from the BU School of Education. It is hopeful that a summer program will be initiated in July at the Quincy School Building.

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NEW MEMBERS

The CACA welcomes the following people who recently joined the Association:

Helen Chen of Newton
David Shih of Boston

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"Letters to the Editor"should be sent to Eugene Wong, 10 Read Court, Newton Centre, MA 02159.

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The CACA Newsletter is an official organ of the Chinese American Civic Association, a non-profit civic and charitable organization dedicated to the physical, cultural, and social betterment of the Chinese Community of Greater Boston and elsewhere.

前

我欲加入華美福利会(每年会费伍元)
___I would like to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP to the Chinese American Civic Ass'n. ($5.00/yr.)

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華埠继续興盛是每个華人的利益

增取社群福利增進中華文化

聯合日報
三月十五日

陳兆祺任人權委員
處理歧視事件
四月一日在市府就職

（本市訊）林西市長最近委任陳兆祺律師爲紐約人權委員會委員，定四月一日午由市長主持在市府舉行宣誓就職典禮。此義務公職出席人權委會公聽大會，處理歧視事件。此爲第一位華人受任爲本市高級職位。

陳律師爲耶魯學士，哈佛博士，現在華爾街區執行律師業務。他獲多項榮譽，致力於僑社會之公益活動，有如下之卓著表現：

對移民：一、一九六二年六月八日在國會參議院作證，要求增加香港難民移民名額，及修改歧視移民法。二、一九六三年代表紐約法律協會，任中國難民救濟會名譽主席，舉辦加尼基慈善音樂會，救濟中國難民。三、說服鄰友良參議員贊助參院法案，以阻止將逃自多明尼加內戰之中國難民撥出美國。

陳律師對僑社致力公益活動

對警備安全：一、任華埠小組會主席，效力清除包庇一帶妓女及不受歡迎人物。陳氏一九六六年九月卅日向紐約每日新聞，提出警告，如不將彼等清除出華埠，則將彼等逐至林西市長官邸草地上，因而獲警方立採清除行動。二、說服副市長親來華埠巡視，改善警備安全。三、與當時檢察總長、現任市議會議長加里力合作，增加華埠警備力量，清除盜劫及不受歡迎人物。

對房屋：一、任房屋小組會員，在廿三小學召集一千家以上中國人開房屋大會，因而使三百家華人遷入附近之政府廉價房屋。二、向市設計局及預算局請願，取消爲擴大柏士打街迫遷數百華人家庭獲成功。

爭取教育經費
解決社會問題

對教育：一、任區長華埠顧問委員會教育小組會主席，積極尋求教育經費，建立英語訓練及社會服務中心，解決每年八千新移民所產生之社會問題，向各政府機構作證，爭取支持。二、支持在域士在參院的一億五千萬元新教育法案，幫助少數民族，首次明文法定東方人爲少數民族，有資格申請教育經費。三、要求州議會修改現行法，清除歧視永久居民華人家長對教育行政之選舉權。四、與美京參衆議員合作，組織紐約與三凡市聯合提案，申請教育經費。

因此，料陳氏就任人權會委員後，對僑社必更多貢獻。

New York Sunday News, March 14, 1971

Chin's Job Reflects Chinese Ethnic Stir

By RUDY GARCIA

Mayor Lindsay's most recent appointment to the New York City Human Rights Commission reflects recognition both of a man's talent and a social problem of increasing significance.

Irving S. K. Chin, 40, an attorney, is the first Oriental to be named to the commission and, if nothing else, New Yorkers will become aware of the problems faced by our growing Chinese community during his tenure in office. Not that Chin is a flaming revolutionary. Rather he is a most articulate spokesman for his people.

A listing of the committees councils, organizations and civic groups he has joined or been appointed to range from the Chinatown Advisory Counell to the International Platform Association, founded by Daniel Webster in 1831.

A Bachelor

Chin, a bachelor, was born in Chicago, and attended schools at Worcester, Mass. A graduate of Yale, he went on to Harvard Law School after a stint as an intelligence officer in the Air Force.

Lindsay's choice of Chin to join the 15-man commission testifies to the growing problems faced by the Chinese community here. It is estimated that there are about 600 immigrants a month coming into the Lower East Side section in Manhattan.

This has contributed to the difficulties encountered in the more obvious areas of municipal services, such as education and social services. It also has brought with it such hidden problems as exploitation in employment, often by their own people; delinquency among youth groups since the immigration, mainly from Hong Kong, does not involve complete family groups, thus loosening the traditionally strong family ties that made the Chinese community the most disciplined of New York's wide variety of ethnic groups.

A traditionalist philosphically, Chin does not minimize the need for change and the importance of making institutions more relevant to the current life styles. His approach would be to work within the system and bring to bear the weight of reason and intellect.

When April 1 comes along, at noon, in the Blue Room at City Hall, Chin will be sworn to his new unsalaried post. By April 2, we shall have begun to learn more about the Chinese community of New York.

CHINESE COMMUNITY URBAN RENEWAL COMMITTEE, INC.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on Wednesday, April 21 to mark the start of construction of Tai Tung Village. Among those present were the Chinese Consul General, Hugh O'Young; the City Council President, Gabriel Piemonte; the Director of the South Cove Office of BRA (Boston Redevelopment Authority), William Barbato; and the BRA Director, Robert Kenney. Tai Tung Village is a $7.4 million development that will provide 214 units of low and moderate income housing for the Chinese Community.

Four separate buildings - 15, 8, 3 and 12 stories high - will be grouped around a multi-level landscaped plaza with a play area for children, as well as sitting areas with trees and benches.

Retail stores located on the first floor of the buildings will also have entrances onto the plaza. A total of 23,000 square feet of retail space will be available for small shops to serve the residents.

Tai Tung Apartments Co., located in the South Cove Urban Renewal area, is a limited dividend partnership between the Chinese Community Urban Renewal Committee, Inc., and the D.C.A. Development Corporation.

Stahl-Bennet Associates, the architects, have linked the high rise buildings by three glass-enclosed bridges at the fifth, eighth and eleventh floors.

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大同新村奠基典禮 (華人之音報導)

波士頓華埠大同新村奠基典礼在四月廿一日星期三下午一時正舉行蒞臨參觀典礼人士包括中華民國駐波士頓總領使歐陽璜，波市議会議長彼蒙得，重建局南湾辦事処主任巴比多及波市重建局局長堅尼，主持者為華埠中華公所各僑領。当日並由僑声音樂社，竹廬体育会，铁青体育会，藝联体育会音樂團獅助慶。

万人渴望的大同新村是一項耗資七百四十万元之發展計劃，該項計劃完成後，將供給二百一十四个房屋單位予華人社会的低薪收入和中等收入的人住。大同新村共有四座大樓，有十五層，十二層，八層及三層高的，另外有兒童遊樂場和有樹有椅既可坐可立又可散步的地方。在每座大樓地下的零售商店都可以通入廣場，全部舖位的面積總共二万三千方尺，使居民有足够的商店為他們服務。位於南湾市區改建地帶的大同住宅公司是一間分紅股份有限公司，是由華人社區改建委員会股份公司和市DCA發展公司联合組成的。設計大同新村的史達建築師樓為大同村的四座大樓，在第五層，第八層和第十一層設計了三道用玻璃密封的橋，使到大樓的住客可以自由相通。

(下文接第六頁)

CHINESE COMMUNITY URBAN RENEWAL COMMITTEE, INC. (Cont'd.)

Tai Tung Village will be located on a 2½ acre site that is bounded by Harrison Avenue, Hudson Street, and Oak Street. There will be 67 one-bedroom apartments, 40 two-bedroom apartments, 70 three-bedroom apartments and 32 four-bedroom apartments. 107 parking spaces will be made available.

Tai Tung is the first new construction to occur in Chinatown. The South Cove Urban Renewal Project is an attempt by the city to strengthen both Chinatown and Bay Village, the two residential neighborhoods in the South Cove.

Financing for the project is through the Federal 221d3 program. Thirty percent of the apartments are expected to be leased by the Boston Housing Authority.

The chairmen of the Chinese Community Urban Renewal Committee are Shih Hing Lee, Bob Lee, and Ben Seetoo. The Committee is under the sponsorship of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New England. Entertainment was provided by the Que Sing Music Club, the Bamboo Hut Dragon Team, Ni Lun Dragon Team, and the Hung Ting Dragon Team.

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(Cont. on page 7)

大同新村位於愛利臣街及臣街，屋街中間，佔地二畝半，裡面有六十七個一个睡房的住宅，四十个二个睡房的住宅，七十个三个睡房的住宅，卅二個四个睡房的住宅，並且共有一百零七個汽車泊位。

大同新村是華埠的第一个新建築，南灣市區改建計劃是波士頓市政府擴充南灣兩个住宅區，即是華埠和灣村的嘗試，整个南灣市區改建計劃的经費是來自聯邦第 221D3 計劃，其中百分之三十的住宅將由波士頓房屋局出租。

華埠改建委員会是由司徒炳春，黃培鐄，李实卿三先生担任主席，該委員会係設置紐英崙中華公所屬下的。

關於食物之处理及貯存最近实施之非常嚴格的新衛生条例，該等新規例对華埠的生意係含有重大意義的，紐英崙中華公所為此問題當在四月十四星期二下午七時半召開各商号婚室負責人会議，由波市政府医務衛生局人員負責解釋最近实施的衛生条例。中華公所召開上述会議係由于有衛生处正在準備檢查波士頓市衛生情形，華埠亦係必定会受到檢查的地區，因此，市衛生局安排这個会議，以便協助華埠商号遵守这些新衛生条例。

華埠成人教育英語講習班 改良華埠環境
就將開始上課 是每个華人的责任
(免費)
請閣下留意在華埠宣報

STOP TUFTS !!

(This article is reprinted without prejudice from a pamphlet distributed by the Free Chinatown Committee.)

A struggle, which has already lasted over 30 years, is still raging below the calm of Chinatown. This struggle between Tufts New England Medical Center (T-NEMC) and the community has brought Chinatown to the edge of total destruction. In conspiring with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), T-NEMC has thus far been able to increase its land mass to more than ten times its original size; the Medical Center has also been provided with land for future expansion.

In recent years, T-NEMC has attempted to hide its true intentions by publishing false commitments in BRA reports. For instance, reports in 1963 and 1965 called for "retention of all Chinese housing units; increasing the housing stock by filling empty gaps with Chinese housing; and providing Chinese housing on both sides of Tyler Street." Their stated objectives were "to strengthen and expand the Chinese residential community." In reality, over the last 10 years, "T-NEMC was given first preference in the development of over 15 parcels of land, while the Chinese had one parcel designated for their housing." As a result, Chinatown has been stripped of more than one-half of its land, reducing it to 2.8 acres, while estimates for the expansion of Tufts' massive medical complex "are calling for a minimum of 15 acres..." (This estimated expansion will engulf almost all of the land bordered by Don Dosch H.S., Washington, Kneeland, Tyler, and Oak Streets.)

(Cont. on page 8)

停止達扶医药中心的擴張活動

(下文摘自華埠保障權益委員会宣傳傳單)

表面看来「達扶医药中心」(以下簡称「達扶」)只是位处華埠的平平无奇的医药中心,但暗地裡「達扶」在以往三十年间不断地運用种种手段来蠶食華埠街坊的土地,他們串通波士改建委員会擴展在華埠的土地地產,已经不只十次。近年来,他們更用虛承假諾的手法来遮盖他貪婪的目的,在一九六三年和一九六五年波城改建委員会宣称:「保留在泰勒街兩旁的華人房屋.....」並以「.....加强和擴大中國人住宅區.....」為目的但事实在眼前,改建委員会給了「達扶」十五塊地皮的優先權,而中國人只分得一塊。這一連串侵食的结果,全華埠土地從二点六英畝減為二点八英畝,而「達扶」的发展藍圖,是要擴張到二倍華埠的土地。

「達扶」目前仍在貪得无厭地擴張,例如:

一.「達扶最近購入了在 HERALD 与哈利臣街交界处的谷巴電氣公司的土庫。

(下文转第八頁)

STOP TUFTS !! (Cont'd. from page 7)

But, like a greedy landlord, T-NEMC is still unhappy with what it has and is seizing even more land:

1. T-NEMC recently took over the basement of the Cooper Electric Building which is located on the corner of Herald and Harrison in the South End.
2. On the site of the Quincy School Complex, which is bordered by Tremont, Corning, Washington, and Don Bosch H.S., T-NEMC is going to begin to build a 22-story married student housing tower at the end of the summer. In return, Tufts is providing space directly below the tower for community facilities. These facilities, which will occupy only 1/10 of the entire floor space of the housing, will be situated in the area most undesirable for dorms.
3. The Medical Center has purchased, for the price of an expensive car, the use of the soon-to-be completed YMCA Gym for two evenings a week.
4. T-NEMC is also drawing up a proposal for additional hospital facilities. They are competing with a community proposal for the area adjacent to Johnny Court.

(Cont. on page 9)

二、在即将建立的新昆時学校中心，「達扶」将建立一廿二層的已婚学生宿舍。至於華埠則只獲得一塊在塔底的地方，位置不合理想，面積僅佔全面積的十分之一。

三、医药中心已在計劃如何以位於轉地阁(JOHNNY COURT)附近的土地，作擴張医院設備之用。

但对華埠最大的威脅，是達扶与市政府联合做成的，在一九五六至一九五九幾年间，為了建設快車道，三百所華埠屋宇被迫拆遷，在華埠商業區四週的擴張計劃，可隨時对華埠有嚴重的打击。

这些各式各樣的壓力，使華埠白白喪失了六百五十間住所，而「達扶」甚至有鏟除整個華埠的居心。他竟說為：「華埠是一个不衛生，百病叢生的社區，对医药中心有極不良的影響。」

可是「達扶」又做了些什麼来幫助華埠解決它的健康問題呢？在一九六五年「達扶」用了四百餘万元在南波士頓区窓西西比省推行医药計劃，卻不肯化一分錢在華埠。另一方面，因為言語阻隔收費昂貴，敌視性的服務態度，因事地而引起的惡感等等，使華埠的居民無福接受「達扶」的擁有的医药設備。

一九六九年十二月，「華埠健康工作小組」開始与「達扶」談判，希望設立一个公聽会，改善緊急服務措施，並成立一個晚間医療所。经过幾個月毫无结果的談判，促進会只有决定自己設立一所

(後文接第九頁)

STOP TUFTS !! (Cont'd. from page 8)

This self-interest-seeking institution, in alliance with the City, has stripped us of our land and has destroyed at least 650 of our homes without replacing a single unit of housing. It is obvious that T-NEMC is aiming at no less than the total destruction of a community which it considers a "blighted and unhealthy neighborhood...which has created an environment increasingly incompatible with the purpose of this institution and is detrimental to its proper functioning and growth."

What action has T-NEMC taken to solve the critical health problems of the immediate Chinatown Community? The only action has been painfully little:

1. Chinatown has never received any funds from T-NEMC for any type of direct health care. (This is despite the fact that T-NEMC's Community Medicine Department presently spends $4.3 million/yoar on two programs which extend services to communities as far away as Mount Bayou, Mississippi.)
2. T-NEMC's response to the community's requests have been slow and inadequate:
   -a volunteer translator pool begun early in the summer fizzled out by fall;
   -trilingual service information brochures were published in December of 1970 - a year and a half after a Chinese translation was supplied;
   -token Chinese language signs appeared in the summer of 1970 - only in outpatient areas;
   -an evening clinic was initiated, but in spite of the fact that physicians were working on a volunteer basis, patients were still charged the regular hospital clinic fees until community pressure was applied;
   -various committee meetings with T-NEMC ended in stalemate because no one was able to shoulder the responsibility;
   -presently, negotiations with T-NEMC on the subject of backup services drag on.

(Cont. on page 10)

華埠医療所，只希望「達扶」能補其不足。但「達扶」对華埠的要求一向都只有遷延或不定全的答覆，例如：

* 在夏天早期開始的義務翻譯員計劃，到秋天就停止了。
* 包括三種語言的求医指南到一九七〇年十二月才印好，而在此一年半之前，他們已收到中文翻譯本。
* 在一九七〇年夏天医院內出現寥寥幾個中文指示牌，而且只限於门診部。
* 雖然在特設夜診所的医生都是義務人員，但在社團施压力之前，去夜診部的病人仍要付平常的診金。
* 因為沒有人肯負責任，而「達扶」的各種会議或談判，最後總是僵持不下，一事无成。
* 目前「達扶」頗不願意作華埠医務診療計劃的後備这问題，仍在談判中。

(此文接第十页)

STOP TUFTS !! (Cont'd. from page 9)

Therefore, in Chinatown today:

1. T-NEMC health services are inaccessible and unacceptable to the community because of:
   -language barriers and lack of interpreters;
   -cost-fees for services at Tufts discriminate against low-income populations;
   -a history of racist treatment of Chinese patients at T-NEMC;
   -hostility created by ruthless land acquisition.
2. TB rate is 192% higher than for Boston as a whole;
3. Many of the single, elderly men who comprise a high proportion of the population, lack adequate health care;
4. 72% of the housing is dilapidated or deteriorated (vs. 14% for the city); 78% of the housing is overcrowded (vs. 7.7% for all of Boston). This housing situation, largely created and perpetuated by T-NEMC, contributes greatly to the already poor health conditions.

In light of the above, we demand of T-NEMC:

1. An end to all and any further T-NEMC expansion now and a commitment to replace, with low-income housing, all housing destroyed by previous expansion.
2. Minority hiring and training programs to replace all employment opportunities destroyed by previous expansion. We demand a specified percentage of jobs available to be filled by community people.
3. Adequate and free health care to alleviate the effects of neglect on the community by the health organizations of this city, expecially T-NEMC.
4. The establishmont of adequate recreational and service facilities for the youth of Chinatown and an end to all imposition on present facilities.

- Free Chinatown Committee -

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Cont. on page 11)

基於上述種種对華埠不平等的行為，我們向「達技」提出下列要求：

一、停止所有「達技」的擴張計劃，並答应以廉價屋補償以前因擴張而拆毀的房宇。

二、設立联業訓練並聘請華埠居民的設劃，以補償以前因擴張而影响的就業机会。我們並要求以一定名額的工作位置予華埠社區人員。

三、我們要求給華埠免費和足夠的医療服務。

四、為華埠青年設立足夠的娛乐场所，並不得強佔目前已存在的各種設備。

—保障華埠權益委員会—

医药常識

近年痲疹症的預防成績

在一九六〇年以前出生的嬰兒，在他們一生中必有一次或多次的小兒痲疹症（即出痲），照普通看来，痲疹症对小兒的健康並不会有什么影响。但在非常的情形中有時会帶来肺炎症，耳聾，或腦部的不良影响。一九六二年医学界開始使用一種与毒菌相似的針药注射後可以加强嬰兒对痲疹的抵抗力，而断除痲疹症的發生。

一九六六年美國联邦政府已即極力增加痲疹防止的普通化。在初時的三年中此計劃有極大的成就。本来每年生痲疹病的七十万嬰兒，立即減至二万五千，但是因为有很多父母对痲疹症的防止方法缺乏認識，所以去年生痲疹之小兒即特增至六万五千名。據估計現時美國還未接受防遇針药的小童有一千万至一千二百万之间，普通小童都在年齡一岁時接受此種預防針。為父母者可以向自己家庭医生或往医院小兒科部门詢问。（摘譯自每週新聞）

華埠華美福利会 及 華裔退伍軍人会二小支会共同主持

華埠成人教育英語講習班将於七月初設夏季班，每日上午九時半至十時半，下午一時四十五分至二時四十五分上課。請到時留意詳细宣報。

民族意識

光宗

（下文由東西報轉載）

海外僑胞，最具民族意識，環境使然也，尤其是在美國，雖說這個國家是來自世界各種各族的「大熔爐」，但膚色的不同，種族歧視在所難免，「大熔爐」不過是門面話，一個入了美國籍或在美國出生的華人，法律上雖爲美國人，但見面時給人的印象他仍是一個中國人。

在百餘年華僑留美歷史當中，中國人吃盡苦頭，挨盡凌辱，排華時代的血淚，談起至今猶有餘怖，華人把美國的荒地變成沃土，爲高山絕嶺及沙漠舖路，「鳥盡弓藏」，反華狂徒高呼「把支那人逐出去！」華埠變成華人的「集中營」，「支那人的機會」，乃「絕望」之成語。

在這種環境下，中國人的「民族意識」便顯得特別強烈。爲甚麼我們炎黃子孫要寄人籬下？爲甚麼我們的國家不能護僑？爲甚麼我們只能爲人洗衣服和做厨子？爲甚麼別人到了中國趾高氣揚？在中國的領土上居然標出「中國人與狗」不能入內的牌子？爲甚麼我們到了別人的國家要忍聲吞氣，做第二等或第三等國民。

這一連串的「爲甚麼」，答案離不了「屈辱」兩個字。於是海外僑胞都希望祖國有強大的一天，僑民有揚眉吐氣的一天。抗戰勝利後，我們曾有過一個短暫的時期躋於四強之列，中國人的臉子都貼光，但曾幾何時？這光彩又淡褪了，一個國家分裂爲兩個政權，海外僑胞有家歸不得，但那份希望祖國強大的心，無時或已。

我相信海外華僑對政黨的興趣不高，而對國家求治之心甚殷。他們對事而不對人，對民族而不對政黨，所以中共的強硬外交政策，確曾使海外僑胞吐一口悶氣，由衷地喝彩，而中國的科學家發展火箭，把人造衛星送上太空去，海外僑胞也一致喝采，但這絕不能說僑胞「附共」，這是民族自尊心的表現，也是「民族意識」在我們心中燃燒的直覺。

同樣的，李政道楊振寧獲得諾貝爾獎金，李卓皓在荷爾蒙研究上獲得世界性的讚譽，我們也毋須去追尋他們是國民黨教育栽培出來的，還是美國學府的產品，總之這是「中國人」的光榮，中華民族優秀的偉大的表現，如果強把「中國人」的成就歸於某一政黨或某一個人是我們海外僑胞所不能容忍的。

大部份的僑胞都關懷祖國，他們對祖國政府的措施，有好說好，有壞說壞，是十分公允的，誠如我前面所說，僑胞讚揚中共的成就，並非「附共」，因爲他們也曾吃過中共擠取僑滙的虧，看到親友被清算而弄到家散人亡與及「五花浮屍」滾滾而來的慘象，他們憤慨地控訴共產黨的慘無人道，這些都是懍於民族大義，是非分明，好壞分清的表現。

中華民族有廣大的土地，深厚的文化，秀麗的山川，豐富的物產，我們該有民族的自尊心與自信心，在縱的歷史上，我們一脈相傳，只承認一個中國，換朝換代，政權的轉變，也沒有亡國，只有淪於異邦才是亡國，如今我們也是一個中國而有兩個政權，決不是兩個中國，我們永遠反對兩個中國，反對分裂「中華民族」的力量。

海外僑胞對祖國的向心力，是看其政績而非憑於某一政黨的力量，他們口中的讚貶都是以「民族大義」爲原則，比方一位華僑旅行台灣回來，對台灣人民的豐衣足食，經濟長成率增加，工商業發達，農村繁榮，教育普及等作讚揚，他們並非爲「國民黨」宣傳，而是目擊的，但對國府在外交上的軟弱，官僚作風盛行，貪污現象存在等事實也予以抨擊，那也並非表示他們是反國民黨的，執政者是人民的公僕，國家主人翁是有權對「公僕」讚貶的。

基於海外僑胞的「民族意識」，他們都希望祖國能強大起來，人民生活好起來，好讓海外遊子「落葉歸根」，在自己的國土裏安居樂業，不論那一個政黨能做到這一點，都是海外僑胞所歡迎的。

COMMUNITY NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

A Once-a-Lifetime Chance to Tour India

If you are a male between the ages of 25 and 35 and have been in your business or profession for two years or more; and if you are a citizen of the U.S., you are elegible to apply for membership on the Rotary International Exchange Team. This is a rare opportunity to tour India for eight weeks as a member of a 7-man goodwill exchange team, representing a Rotary district in eastern Mass. Deadline for application is June 1, 1971. If interested, please call for detailed information from Eugene Wong at 527-3304.

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X-RAY TECHNOLOGY

A Career You Can't Afford to Ignore

X-ray technology is an exciting and rewarding profession. Yet there is a critical shortage of qualified X-ray technicians.

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華美福利会屬下華埠多層社会服務処，辦公室設哈利臣街二百卅九号中華耆英会二樓。各僑胞如有各種问題，如养老金，翻譯，生活，請前往該服務処求助，一切手續均为義務性質，免费服務。現在大同新村建築工程中各建築公司有工作位置给予華埠人仕，有意者請来詢问報名。

MORE REMINISCING FROM A HUDSON STREET RESIDENT

----Remember the Syrian bakeries? How the aroma of fresh baked Syrian bread automatically made you reach for your pocket (or go home to ask Mama, in some cases) for a nickel to buy a couple of loaves?

----How about Jimmy's Corner (Tyler and Harvard)? the penny pickles? or a whole one for a nickel and a stomachache afterwards?

----Waiting until you were old enough to cross the "Big Street" (Kneeland St.) and discover a new world? Or have to go to Chinese School? How many of us now regret not studying harder then?

----How many textbooks in Chinese School had the phonetic sounds written in English all over the margins?

----Speaking of Chinese School, what ever made the Drum and Bugle Corps fade out? We sure could use a real live group during community celebrations now.

----Even Troop 34's effort at a Drum and Bugle Corps was short-lived.

----How many problems of the world were resolved on the doorsteps along Hudson St.? Often with discussion until 2 or 3 A.M.

----How many ice creams and fried clams were consumed om the same front doorsteps?

----We lived next to the Nile Restaurant and Ma with all her tolerance and gourmet taste sometimes allowed us to run over with a huge platter and return with enough lamb chops for all.

----I can't help remembering how close the community was, even when it wasn't so extensively Chinese. The men at the Better Equipment Co. (where the Sun Co. is now) always had a moment to chat with us kids and even watch out for traffic as we crossed the streets. Mal at his gas station at Kneeland and Hudson became my brother's bosom friend by helping him to cross the "Big Street". And Jimmy's Corner was the place to meet schoolmates before the walk to the Abie, or the subway trip to Girls' High, etc.

----I remember when our house seemed to be a clearing house and receiving grounds for new immigrants as more and more of our relatives were allowed to come to the U.S.

----How naive I was to think everybody was a relative just because I was told to call them "bak" or "sook".

----Roller skating and scootering down Dead Man's Hill - now the Albany St. off-ramp of the S.E. X-way, despite parental warnings of the dangers present.

- Caroline Chang -

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請收聽「華人之音」每星期日下午七時至七時半
WCOP-FM

IMAGE OF THE CHINESE IN THE 1800'S

Chinese immigration into the United States started in the early 1800's. By 1882, however, the Chinese Exclusion Act was in effect. The image of the Chinese during that period of American history was undoubtedly the major impetus behind these severe prejudicial practices. The "Great American Melting Pot" was but an empty and fictitious belief in the White man's nationality. The Exclusion Act of 1882 marked the first departure from the official policy of "open immigration". The book by Stuart Creighton Miller, entitled The Unwelcome Immigrant, points out that, contrary to the thesis of some historians, discrimination against the Chinese was not limited to California where the Chinese constituted an economic threat to the European immigrants, but was a national sentiment. The following are some of the quotes used in Miller's book:

> "The Asiatic cannot go on with our population and make a homogeneous element. The idea....comparing European immigration with an immigration that has no regard to family, that does not recognize the relation of husband and wife, that does not observe the tie of parent and child, that does not have in the slightest degree the ennobling and civilizing influences of the hearthstone and the fireside."
>
> (Senator James G. Blaine, Rep. of Maine, Congressional Record, 45th Cong. 3rd. Sess., Feb. 14, 1879, p. 1301.)

> "Nothing has ever been more exaggerated than the state of civilization and social advancement among the Chinese..... The administration of public affairs, is such as would disgrace any country on the globe, and the code of laws which is expressed in such high flown metaphors, and boasts such wonderful wisdom in its doctrines, serves in truth, but as a cloak to hide injustice and oppression."
>
> (American Quarterly Review, (Phila.) IX (1830), 60)

> "A Chinaman is cold, cunning and distrustful; always ready to take advantage of those he has to deal with; extremely covetous and deceitful; quarrelsome, vindictive, but timid and dastardly. A Chinaman in office is a strange compound of insolence and meanness. All ranks and conditions have a total disregard for truth."
>
> ("China", Encyclopedia Britannica, 7th ed. vol. VI, (1842).)

> "The character of the Chinese is by no means an agreeable one. The men are servile, deceitful and utterly regardless of the truth. From the emperor to the beggar through every rank of society, through every grade of office, there is a system of cheating, and hypocrisy, practiced without remorse..... No faith whatever, can in general, be reposed in the Chinese."
>
> (Samuel Goodrich, The Tales of Peter Parley About Asia for Children (Phila., 1859), pp. 57-58)

(Cont. on page 16)

華美福利会是一非利益的慈善團体，其目的在求爭取華人社会福利，造福社群。現在实行中及計劃中有：医药診療所，多層社会服務処，中華書英会，華埠成人教育英語講習班，華埠全盤計劃工作委員会等。歡迎僑胞參 -15- 加服務。

IMAGE OF THE CHINESE IN THE 1800'S (Cont'd. from pahe 15)

"As the type of the Negro is foetal, that of the Mongol is infantile. And in strict accordance with this we find their government, literarture, and art are infantile also. They are beardless children, whose life is a task, and whose chief virtue consists in unquestioning obedience. Were Mr. (John Stuart) Mill an anthropologist, we might point out to him.....the racial element in humanity."

("On the Mongolian Race of Eastern Asia," Anthropological Review, IV (1886), 120.)

"It is true that ethnologists declare that a brain capacity of less than 85 cubic inches is unfit for free government, which is considerably above that of the coolie as it is below the Caucasian."

(Edwin R. Meade before the Social Science Association of America, Annual Meeting in Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1877, p. 17.)

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波城華埠的继续興盛和继续改善是全僑的责任

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